THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

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POETRY.

A VOICE FROM THE PROPHET.

"COME TO ME."

BY W. W. PHELPS, ESQ.

—TUNE—"*Indian Hunter.*"—

Come to me, will ye come to the saints that have died,—
To the next better world, where the righteous reside;
Where the angels and spirits in harmony be
In the joys of a vast Paradise? Come to me.

Come to me where the truth and the virtues prevail;
Where the union is one, and the years never fail;
Where a heart can't conceive, nor a nat'ral eye see,
What the Lord has prepar'd for the just: Come to me.

Come to me where there is no destruction or war;
Neither tyrants, or mobbers, or nations ajar;
Where the system is perfect, and happiness free,
And the life is eternal with God: Come to me.

Come to me, will ye come to the mansions above,
Where the bliss and the knowledge, the light, and the love,
And the glory of God, do eternally be?
Death, the wages of sin, is not here: Come to me.

Come to me, here are Adam and Eve at the head
Of a multitude, quicken'd and rais'd from the dead:
Here's the knowledge that was, or that is, or will be—
In the gen'ral assembly of worlds: Come to me.

Come to me; here's the myst'ry that man hath not seen;
Here's our Father in heaven, and Mother, the Queen,
Here are worlds that have been, and the worlds yet to be;
Here's eternity,—endless; amen: Come to me.

Come to me all ye faithful and blest of Nauvoo:
Come ye Twelve, and ye High Priests, and Seventies, too;
Come ye Elders, and all of the great company;—
When you've finish'd your work on the earth: Come to me

Come to me; here's the future, the present and past;
Here is Alpha, Omega, the first and the last;
Here's the fountain, the "river of life," and the Tree;
Here's your Prophet & Seer, JOSEPH SMITH: Come to me

MISCELLANY.

THE CHURCHES OF PARIS.

Having a leisure moment in consequence of the departure of the steamer I thought I would employ it in giving a description of 'Notre Dame,' whose legends and historic associations form the subject of a work by Victor Hugo. This city contains a large number of ancient Churches, from among which the Cathedral may be selected in preference to others, as its antiquity, its vicissitudes, and its splendid proportions, entitle it to the priority of description. These temples possess an interest now, because they were erected at an era called by some the middle ages, but which others—with no just cause, considering the time and circumstances—designated as the *dark ages.* They contain specimens of statuary and painting, and the buildings are such masterpieces of architecture, as to excite the admiration of all who view them. With respect to these arts, civilization has made little improvement.

'Notre Dame' is a splendid Gothic structure, erected on a small island in the Seine called La Cite, and the scene of many of the events mentioned in Eugene Sue's 'Mysteries of Paris.' The island is connected with the main land by the bridges communicating with both sides, among which are two of the most beautiful of the Capital—the Pont Neuf and the Pont Louis Philippe. The erection of the present Church was commenced in 1163, on the site of one bearing the same name. Pope Alexander III laid the corner stone. The completion of the building occupied several centuries. One part was finished in 1223, under *Philip* Augustus; another part in 1257, under St. Louis, and the other in 1312, under Philip le Bel. The excited state of Europe at these periods, and the funds required for the prosecution of the Crusades, in which they were engaged, left something for other generations to add, to beautify this grand and imposing structure. In 1404, 1669, and 1714, various Kings added embellishments to it, and the Church therefore exhibits specimens of the arts for several centuries. The Grand Alter was erected by order of Napolean, and adds greatly to the imposing effect of the interior.—The front of the Church is 120 feet wide and the two towers in front are 204 feet high. The entrance is through three immensley large doors, arched in the gothic style, but are so deeply carved that when viewed at a distance they nearly form a semi-circle. The porches are of sculptured stone representing Scripture passages, and must have required years of patient toil to have executed them.—They may now be looked upon as specimens of sculpture in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. They were intended to excite virtuous impulses; but as civilization has so changed our ideas respecting the manner of awakening them, they would now be condemned for exciting different impressions, for the same reason that applies to the passages of scripture which they illustrate. Above the doors are three large windows, the side ones are arched, the centre one is circular and of stained glass. Its diameter is 50 feet, on the sides of the Church are two others in the same style and of similar dimensions. Between the doors and windows on the front are 27 niches in which the statues of 27 kings of France from Childibert to Philip Augustus were placed before the Revolution;—but in that outbreak they were mutilated and the niches are now vacant. Above the windows are 34 long and slender, columns, each formed of a single stone.—They support a gallery. The interior of the Church is grand and imposing. Its length is nearly 400 feet, its width at the middle 148 and the height from the floor to the point of the arch is 102 feet. On the sides around the main alter forming a semicircle are 45 small chapels, containing besides the alters and paintings, windows of stained glass and groups of statuary, the master-pieces of their respective artists. The Organ is 46 feet high and 36 wide. The Church has several naves and the immense number of arches forms a beautiful perspective. My first visit to the Church was on the the feast of the Assumption, a festival celebrated with all the imposing ceremonies of the Catholic Religion, for the Church, as its name implies, is dedicated to the Virgin. There were several hundred at Communion. The girls were dressed in white, with white veils.—Without all was noise and confusion—within the scene was solemn and impressive. The stained glass reflected on the floor the most brilliant and varied tints, the alter was illuminated and surrounded by a great number of priests; male and female voices accompanied by the organ pealed forth a hymn in deep and solemn cadence, and every thing around seemed to address the mind and heart with such a sympathising influence as to dispose it to contemplation and devotion.

Our thoughts are carried back to the early ages. There is the worn pavement floor where thousands have knelt, and there now in humble prayer, are kneeling the Sisters of Charity, the consoling angels of the afflicted and distressed of our race. The other ancient churches are St. Sulpice, St. Eustache, St. Etienne, St. Germain, L'Auxerois, and St. Mery.

Having alluded to the Church of 'Notre Dame,' as the one possessing the most interest among the ancient temples, the Church of the 'Madeline' may be selected for the same purpose from among the modern ones. The Madeleine is built on an elevation of stone work, faced with marble 13 feet above the level of the street, which forms a basement and is divided into several rooms. This platform of stone work is ascended in front and rear by thirty marble steps, divided into two portions, somewhat like the United States Bank at Philadelphia. The length of the Church is 325 feet and the width 136. It is in the form of a Grecian temple and is surrounded with fifty-two beautifully fluted white marble columns of the Corinthian order. Their height from the basement to the cornice is 49 feet and their circumference 15 feet. They are placed at a distance from the walls, of about 10 feet. The Church stands on a square and when viewed from a distance has a most grand and elegant appearance. In front there are eight columns and the same number in the rear. They are placed at a distance from the walls of about 15 feet and support the cornices. In the front placed in niches in the wall are two statues, on the left of the door is that of St. Louis and on the right that of St. Philip. There are 18 columns on each side, and in niches in each wall there are 14 statues of male and female saints and martyrs. In the rear wall also in niches are statues of the Apostles Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, making a total of 34. They are placed between the open spaces of the columns and of a size to appear when viewed at a distance as large as life.—On the front formed by the cornices above the pillars and those of the roof, is a large triangular space, on which is sculptured the 'pardon of the Magdalene.'—The figures are the Savior, the Angels of Mercy and of Faith, Hope and Charity, who welcome the return of the penitent sinner to the path of virtue. The evil passions are also represented—they are in various disguises trying to dispute the victory, while the Angels of Innocence and of Vengeance are represented as driving them away. The principal door is 33 feet high and 16 wide. It is of bronze and on it are engraven the ten commandments. The fault and punishment are displayed by scriptural passages. Thou shalt not kill, is illustrated by the death of Abel and the curse of Cain. All the others have appropriate illustrations. The interior of the church is magnificent. It has but one nave.—On the left of the entrance is a chapel, containing the Baptismal Alter. It is surmounted by a marble group, representing the Baptism of our Savior by St. John and the fountain surrounded by Angels. On the right is the Marriage Chapel. The alter supports a group representing the marriage of the Virgin. There are six other chapels in the church containing groups of statuary and splendid paintings. The semicircular span above them is painted in fresco and illustrates passages in the life of the Magdalene. The skill of the painter, as if the result of inspiration, has given to the figures such life-like looks and the female faces such really Angelic expressions, as to excite deeply one's attention, and the mind becomes as strongly impressed with the object of their mission as if eloquent lips declared it. Those eloquent groups of statuary and paintings address the soul as forcibly as words—our eyes are attracted by forms similar to our own and we find them pleasing and lovely, because they are the ideal personifications of love, and truth and charity. The church is lighted by three domes, the interior of which is ornamented with gold and azure colored mouldings; the domes are supported by marble pillars in the Corinthian order, placed near the walls so that they do not interrupt the perspective. The height from the floor to the dome is eighty feet. In the corners of the domes and resting on the pillars are painted saints and angels, and the virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity. There are no pews, and the marble floor of small white and black squares placed diagonally forms a beautiful contrast to the walls of red and bronze veined morble. The main alter is placed in a semi-circular recess; it is surmounted by a marble group representing the Virgin surrounded by Angels. On the upper part of this recess is painted the Progress and triumph of Christianity. It represents the fathers of the Church, the crusades, Joan of Arc, and the organ is chaste and elegant—every thing in the Church is a masterpiece of the kind. I visited the 'Madeleine' several times and can give but a faint idea of the magnificent view which surprises the beholder. The corner stone was laid in 1764; the Revolution suspended the works till the time of the empire. Napolean wished to change its destination and to make it a temple to the glory of the French armies, but after the campaign in Prussia, he gave funds to continue it as a church. It was finished in 1842, and may be looked upon as a monument of the arts and sciences in the 19th century.—*Tribune.*

Foreign News

By the last steamer from Liverpool, we have received our usual quota of foreign papers, from which we extract the following items:—

FRANCE.

At the Seine assizes on Monday, the Prince de Robecq, son of the Duc de Montmorency, was tried for sedition. It was proved that there had been seized at the house of the defendant, busts of 'Henri Cinq,' or the Duc de Bordeaux and books containing entries showing that these 'emblems of sedition' had been distributed and sold. The defence was, that these busts had been sold for the purpose of increasing the funds of the Society of St. Louis, whose professed object is the relief of distressed persons of the legitimatist party; but the avocat-general contended that the society was a mere blind to conceal the political manoeuvres of that party. M. Berryer who defended the Prince, denied that there was anything political in the affair; he asserted that the society was purely one of charity, and that his client had been actuated by charitable motives alone. The defendant was acquitted, and was loudly cheered on leaving the court.

Dreadful Whirlwind.—A letter from Cette, near Montpelier, gives an account of a dreadful whirlwind that visited that town on the 22d, and did a vast deal of damage. The Government establishment of engineers, a very large building, was utterly destroyed, even the walls not being left standing. The zinc roof of the building was carried into the air, and broken into thousands of pieces which fell in different parts of the town, where they did a great deal of injury. Several other large buildings were also destroyed, and the place is described as resembling a town which had undergone the horrors of a siege. At the same time a storm prevailed in the harbor, which wrecked and sunk six or seven large merchant vessels, besides a great number of fishing and other boats. The number of persons who perished is calculated at about thirty, but the exact number was not known, and numbers were still missing whose fate was uncertain. A great number besides are severely wounded from the falling houses, and even at the time when the accounts came away the people were afraid of a renewal of the disasters, as the storm was not yet over. This unlooked for calamity had created the utmost distress and alarm.

Female Stockbrokers.—The *Moniteur Parisien* has the following:—'Nothing can prevent the women from gambling at the Stock Exchange. They were first excluded from the hall, next from the galleries, and afterwards from the portico. Now they have taken refuge under lime trees on the right and left of the Palace of Plutus. There courteous and discreet chevaliers come and acquaint them with the fluctuations of the funds, receive their orders to buy or sell, and in short, affairs take their accustomed train.'

The Duc d'Aumale left Paris, with the Prince de Joinville, on Tuesday, for Naples; where he is expected to arrive on the 20th or 21st. On the 25th he is to be married to the Princess Caroline Augusta, daughter of the Prince Salernoiand cousin of the King of the Two Sicilies.

The re-organization of the Polytechnic School is in progress. On the 7th inst. General Boileau left the school; and the new commander, General Rostolan, was installed in his place.

MADEIRA:

Outrage in Madeira.—The Sierra San Antonia, a mountain district of Madeira, has recently been given up to pillage under the following circumstances:—On the evening of the 16th of September, fourteen policemen, attempted to seize Nicolao Vieira a Portugese, who, about eighteen months ago, had joined the Scottish communion. Their only authority was a warrant, not signed as required by law. Under these circumstances Nicolao refused to follow them until it should be light. His neighbors rallied round him; and after some altercation; but without a blow being struck on either side; the police retired. On the 23d of September, fifty soldiers, commanded by Capt. Oliveira, proceeded, under pretence of seizing the offenders, to pillage the district. Some of the houses were gutted, others stripped of their valuables, the live stock was killed, and the inhabitants either taken prisoners or obliged to fly. The houses of two English merchants, Messrs. Burnett and Ellicott, were filled with women flying from the violence of the soldiery. It was not till the pillage had continued three days that those gentlemen obtained, by their urgent remonstrance, an order to restrain the soldiers. Twenty-two prisoners were brought round in a frigate and lodged in Funchal gaol. The illegal signature of the warrant would have justified any resistance, while the circumstance that no blows were struck, clearly proves how trifling it actually was. The pillage was witnessed by several English gentlemen who visited the spot, and its effects are still visible to all who go to the Sierra. Ten of the prisoners belong to the family of Maria Joaquina, who is still in prison under sentence of death.

SPAIN.

At Madrid, down to the 7th instant, the deputies were still engaged in discussing the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

The court martial on General Prim assembled on the 4th, under the presidency of General Mazzaredy, Captain-General of Madrid, and a friend of Narvaez. The proceedings were abruptly stopped by the discovery of some technical defects; and on the 6th, the Procurator-fiscal began to prepare a new trial. The charge is understood to be now only conspiracy for an insurrection; the punishment sought, transportation in the Philippine Islands.

Malaga and Valencia are said to be agitated.

An absurd rumor had been raised in Madrid, that Espartero had suddenly left London.

ITALY.

Letters in the *Augsburg Gazette* report that a shot had been fired in the palace of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The Grand Duke was not hurt, but an attendant was wounded. A rigid inquiry has failed to detect the assassin.

Italy has been visited by destructive inundations. The Adige had been; and the streets of Trent were overflowed. The whole lower parts of Florence were flooded. A suspension-bridge above the gate of St. Nicholas, without the city, had been carried away. The road between Leghorn and Pisa was stopped. Agriculture implements, cattle, and furniture, strewed on the waters, attested the ruin inflicted in the country districts. On the 4th the sky cleared, and the flood seemed beginning to subside.

CHINA.

Additional advices from China, to the 30th July, mention a confirmation of the report that Sir Henry Pottinger had been deceived by some garbling in the original, or some imperfect translation of the supplementary treaty of commerce, and that he was not originally cognizant of provisions which oppress the coasting trade with burdensome restrictions. The following are extracts from the *Friend of China*:—A treaty of amity has been concluded between the American Minister, Mr. Cushing, and Keying, the Imperial Commissioner. The treaty was signed at Macao, on the 4th July, the anniversary of the independence of the United States. It is understood that some concessions have been made as regards the tariff, which is already more moderate than any tariff with which we are acquainted.

The affairs of the colony are decidedly satisfactory; the result of the last land sale has given stability to property, and much increased its value. It is fully anticipated that many Chinese merchants will establish themselves here, men of substance, who will add greatly to the respectability and prosperity of Hongkong. The climate may be a drawback; but it will unquestionably, improve, after a little money has been laid out in draining and other sanatory measures, which have been too long neglected. At present we do not look upon it as a more unhealthy, than the generality of tropical climates where new settlements are formed; and we have little doubt that in a few years it will be better in this respect than the average of our eastern possessions.

ALGIERS.

There has been an insurrection of the Kabyles at Dellys, which appears to have been a serious affair. A letter from Algiers of the 20th, published in the *Siecle*, says there were 130 of the French killed and wounded, of whom 15 were officers. Thirty-five men and two officers were killed. The insurrection was quite unlooked for, for General Comman had, during the previous month, sent troops through all the districts of the neighborhood of Dellys, without meeting with the slightest resistance. On the 15th, however, he wished to go among a tribe called the Flessat-el-Baher, where it was suspected that a turbulent chief, of the name of Bel-Kassem, had taken refuge, and organized a resistance to the French. He there found several redoubts built of dry stone, which he determined to attack. The redoubts were taken at the point of the bayonet, but, although he had a considerable body of troops under his command, he found himself ultimately obliged to retreat. The retreat is said to have been made in good order, but the enemy followed so close that twelve men of the rear guard were killed, and two officers wounded. At all events, the French army retreated in all haste to Dellys, which they reached without halting, although the distance is forty miles. Immediately on hearing of the affair Marshal Bugeaud left Algiers with four regiments, which had just arrived at Aliers from Morocco. The number of the Kabyles is estimated at 7000 men. The number of French engaged in the affair was 1500 men. Marshal Bugeaud has carried along with him a reinforcement of 2000.

Abd-el-Kader is surrounded by a force with which he can defy both Morocco and France.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Later and Important Intelligence.

By the arrival of the schooner Water Witch from Vera Cruz, we have advices from Mexico four days later than we had previously received. The reports which had before reached us of the extent of the disaffection in Mexico, are fully confirmed. The Assemblies of the Departments of Aguas-Calientes, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas, are said to have declared themselves as fully and boldly against the Government as that of Jalisco. As to Vera Cruz the reports are contradictory. We learn, verbally, that a large majority of the citizens of that Department favor the opposition to the Government, while a paper of the 16th ult., published in Mexico, declares that the Assembly of this Department has pronounced against the movement of Paredes. Our private correspondence satisfies us that the latter statement is correct. But things really look more squally for Santa Anna than we had anticipated they would, and the revolution has assumed a shape more formidable than first appearances warranted. The following letter which we have received, written by a well informed gentleman travelling in Mexico for his health, may give some idea of the difficulties with which Santa Anna is surrounded, and the precarious tenure by which he now holds his power:

JALAPA, Nov. 20, 1844.

Eds. Picayune: Having promised to write to you should anything worthy of remark turn up, I have now an opportunity to scratch you a few lines in relation to the troubles in this distracted country. From all accounts, it would seem that the whole interior is up in arms against Santa Anna, with Gen. Paredes at the head of the revolutionary forces. The States of Jalisco, San Luis, Aguas-Calientes, Gunajuato and Queretaro have already declared against Santa Anna, and every post brings intelligence of disaffections in other quarters. Some few garrisons in other States may have delared themselves in favor of the Government, but that is all humbug. A passenger just arrived from Vera Cruz says, that the garrison there has declared for Santa Anna, but there were many who thought the soldiers were ready to throw up their caps for Paredes, should half a chance occur.

Santa Anna is on his march towards Mexico with 6,000 men, and at the last accounts were near the city; but the desertions from his ranks had been immense. One regiment numbering 800 men, has been reduced *to its officers and four privates* by this means. The cause of the Dictator certainly looks desperate, and many confidently look for his total overthrow.

Yours,

COSMOPOLITE.

In confirmation of the views expressed in the conclusion of this letter, we have seen another letter received by a commercial house in this city from Vera Cruz, which mentions that a rumor prevailed that Santa Anna had been compelled to fall back in his advance upon Mexico, by the numbers who had arrayed themselves against him, and that he was in full retreat for Jalapa, if not Vera Cruz. It is stated with confidence that he would not be received in the latter city, a large proportion of the population being earnestly oppposed to his domination, although the garrison, which is in his pay, would stand by him. It is quite natural that rumor with her hundred tongues, should be busy in Mexico while she is distracted, but we are disposed to think the sentiments of the citizens of Vera Cruz towards the 'Constitutional President' of Mexico are not exaggerated.

In consequence of the troubles in Jalisco, it was feared that the great fair at San Juan de los Lagos would not be held this year. The *Jalisciense*, a journal published at Guadalajara, denies this, and asserts that the Supreme Government was prepared to protect merchants, as well upon the road as while in the city of San Juan. This is a small town in which once a year a grand fair is held, to which thousands and thousands resort for the purpose of traffic.

We have before announced that the mail communication between Guadalajara and Mexico had been interrupted. The *Courrier Francais* of the 16th ult., announces that it has been renewed, and that it is in receipt of papers from the interior throwing light upon all the events that have occurred in Jalisco. The editor, however, refrains from giving them publicity, thinking it more proper that they should appear first in the official journal. The very caution which the editor manifests, leads us to attach graver importance to the developements which have already been made.

N. O. Picayune.

A STARTLING PROJECT.

Secret Society in Mexico.—Some time since a most singular document was placed in our possession, says the New York Sun, which we did not then use, partly because its contents were not at our absolute disposal, and partly because we did not give it the consideration to which subsequent events have proved it was entitled. It contained in full detail, the plan of an association, or Secret Society in Mexico, whose members were mutually pledged to labor for the political and absolute union of Mexico with the United States of the North (*la union politica y absoluta entre los Estados Unidos del Norte y Mexico,*) and gives the reasons for this bold and original determination. The names appended are among the most influential in Mexico—men intimately acquainted with the spirit and workings of our institutions. The following is a synopsis of this Society:

1. That to secure, congenial and perfect republicanism is the best motive and nearest tie for political relationship.

2. That liberty of person and conscience, security in all the rights of property and citizenship, and free encouragement, the pursuit of happiness and improvement, form the just inheritance of every child of a true Republic, and to secure this to all his countrymen should be the ardent desire of every patriot.

3. These blessings are not fully enjoyed by the citizens of Mexico, in consequence of incessant revolutions, while the United States repose tranquilly on the strength of permanent institutions.

4. Foreign nations taking unjust advantages of these intestine divisions, have involved Mexico in obligations to European powers, which are disastrous to her prosperity, and dangerous to the independence of an American Republic.—That conditions growing out of these obligations, are continually imposed upon Mexico with an audacity and injustice, which the same powers would not presume to offer to the United States, or to Mexico if she had been at peace with herself.

5. Owing to incessant civil wars, the unequalled natural resources of the country are undeveloped, industry discouraged and the education of the mass, the great lover of national elevation, is neglected in the same proportion that the same are cherished in the United States hence the prospects, unexampled in the history of the world—of the latter nation.

6. To apply the civic strength (*la energia gobernadora*) of the United States to the immense capabilities of Mexico, would make the united nation the greatest empire in the world. This should be the object of all liberal republicans, and in this work every patriot, whose noble heart will not bound its benevolence by mountains and rivers, will engage all its strength.

The Sun states that the practicability of uniting the two national families is ingeniously set forth. At present we can only state our conviction that a Secret

Society, having for its ultimate object a Union of Mexico with the United States, does exist.

The Sun also says, that Santa Anna favors the project. The fact that Jalisco and Guanaxuata are the most resolute in their determination not to afford any aid in the invasion of Texas, and (after the City of Mexico) in those states, and among the very best men of those states, those who most openly and determinedly oppose the invasion, are the strongest branches of the Society, seems to confirm the belief that there is something in this announcement.

LEGISLATIVE VENGEANCE!

Our country is certainly going to ruin. Great men, or rather, men "clothed with a brief authority," must cease to incense the indignation of the people, or to increase popular fury, crying "Mormon vengeance!"

The *Charleston Mercury* contains a little of the fire, which will eventually singe the glory of American Liberty. We mean the proceedings of the Legislature in relation to Samuel Hoar, an agent from Massachusetts; and mark the era and the act, whenever a Legislative body begin to curtail the freedom of a free people, and act tribunal, Judge, Jury and Sheriff, the wrath of an offended God, will hurry on a final judgment. But read the extract and mourn.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Report of the Committee on Federal Relations upon the communication of the Governor, transmitting a letter from Samuel Hoar, an agent from the State of Massachusetts.

The Committee on Federal Relations to whom was referred the communication of his Excellency the Governor, transmitting a letter addressed to him by Samuel Hoar, an agent of the State of Massachusetts for certain purposes, submitted the following report.

By an Act passed on the 19th day of December, 1835, the General Assembly endeavored to guard against the introduction of free negroes and persons of color into this State upon principles of public policy, affecting her safety and most vital interests. The right of excluding from her Territories conspirators against the public peace, and disaffected persons whose presence may be dangerous to her safety is essential to every government. It is every where exercised by Independent States, and there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States, which forbids to South Carolina the right, or relieves this Legislature of the duty of providing for the public safety.

Massachusetts has seen fit to contest this right, and has sent an agent to reside in the midst of us, whose avowed object is to defeat a police regulation essential to our peace, this agent comes here, not as a citizen of the United States; but as the emissary of a foreign Government, hostile to our domestic institutions, and with the sole purpose of subverting our internal police. We should be insensible to every dictate of prudence, if we consented to the residence of such a missionary, or shut our eyes to the consequences of this interference with our domestic concerns.

The union of these States were formed for the purpose, among other things, of ensuring domestic tranquility and providing for the common defence, and in consideration thereof, this State yielded the right to keep troops and ships-of-war in time of peace, without the consent of Congress; but, while thus consenting to be disarmed, she has in no part of the constitutional compact surrendered her right of internal Government and police, and on the contrary thereof, has expressly reserved all powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States.

The State of Massachusetts denominates as citizens those persons for whose protection her tender solicitude has devised this extraordinary mission; yet, if it were admitted that they are citizens of that State, your Committee cannot suppose that she will challenge for them greater rights, immunities and privileges within our territories than are enjoyed by persons of the same class in South Carolina.

But your committee deny that they are citizens within the meaning of the constitution, nor did Massachusetts herself treat as citizens persons of this class residing within her limits, either at the adoption of the Constitution or since; but on the contrary, they were subjected to various disabilities from which her other inhabitants were exempt.

Your Committee cannot but regard this extraordinary movement as a part of a deliberate and concerted scheme to subvert the domestic institutions of the Southern States, in plain violation of the terms of the National compact, and of the good faith which ought to subsist between the parties thereto, and to which they stand solemnly pledged.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the right to exclude from their territories seditious persons or others, whose presence may be dangerous to their peace, is essential to every independent State.

Resolved, that free Negroes and persons of color are not citizens of the United States, within the meaning of the Constitution which confers upon the citizens of one State, the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Resolved, that the emissary sent by the State of Massachusetts to the State of South Carolina, with the avowed purpose of interfering with her institutions and disturbing her peace, is to be regarded in the character he has assumed, and to be treated accordingly.

Resolved, that his Excellency the Governor be requested to expel from our territory the said Agent, after due notice to depart, and that the Legislature will sustain the Executive authority, in any measure it may adopt for the purpose aforesaid.

WM. F. DE SAUSSURE,
Chairman.

December 4th, 1844.

The foregoing report and resolutions were this day agreed to by the House of Representatives, and were concurred in by the Senate.

WM. E. MARTIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

December 5th, 1844.

MORE OF THE SAME FIRE.

If the following is not some of the same Legislature fire, we are very much mistaken.

South Carolina.—A bill to provide for "the punishment of persons disturbing the peace of the State, by the color of authority from other States of the Union," passed the House of Assembly, and was sent to the Senate on the 14th inst.

The first section of the bill provides for the punishment of persons coming into this State, with intent to disturb, counteract or hinder the operation of our laws, *&c., &c.* An amendment was submitted, which embraced persons from foreign States or powers, as well as individuals from any State or Territory in this Union.

The opposition to this amendment seemed to be actuated by the authority given in the bill to a single magistrate, who might, by ignorance, mis-information, or otherwise arrest accredited agents from other governments; and therefore endanger the peace of the country. This was, however, remedied by amending the section, so as to take away this authority from minor magistrates, and vest in the higher judicatories of the State.

Another amendment to that part of the bill, by adding the words "or, General Government of the United States of America," was lost by a vote of 45 to 69.

ANOTHER ANTI-RENT OUTBREAK.

The following account of a recent outrage in Columbia County, comes from a responsible source. We can only say, that such proceedings cannot be looked upon, by any lover of law and order, without deep concern, nor with less than unqualified reprobation:

HUDSON, Dec. 14, 1844.

Dear Sir—I presume you have heard of the anti-rent rebellion in the county of Columbia. The idea has prevailed among many, if not all of our population, that the anti-rent movement in Albany and Rensselaer were based on the alleged injustice of quarter sales and a large collection of back rents, and that a little leniency on the part of landlords might quell and remove the whole opposition. But the facts which have taken place in this county present the question in another, and certainly not less alarming and objectionable aspect.

The guardian of some infant children, last spring, rented several farms for one year, and the tenants entered into written contracts to pay the rent semi-annually. The rents were light, about one dollar per acre. On the first of October the first rent became due, and about that time several emissaries came from Rensselaer to preach rebellion among the people of this county. This alarmed no one, as it was supposed that the condition of things here was too satisfactory on all hands to be disturbed. There was no question of title, no back rents, and no quarter sales to quarrel about.

About thirty days passed on, and no rents being paid, distress warrants were issued by the guardian and put in the hands of the Sheriff. The Sheriff made the distress without any opposition, and subsequently the appraisal, but he was then informed that the rents would not be paid, and that the sale would be prevented. The Sheriff probably did not believe as he made no provision to repel any opposition, but went with a single attendant to make the sale. He was met by a body of Indians, before he reached the place, escorted to the place of sale, and there under a threat of personal violence, gave up all his papers, and they were burned in his presence. The Sheriff reports that there were on the ground over 200 men in Indian dress, and 1500 citizen spectators, called there by the *novelty of the occasion.*—When the papers were burned, the *whole assemblage* gave three cheers, and the Sheriff left the ground without adjournment of sale, and there ends the distress.

The Indians and many without disguise are holding meetings in all directions. A general meeting is called for next week after one is to be held at Hudson. Every one is now alarmed.

The principle involved in the resistance offered on a simple contract for a year tells too plainly, I fear, what the landlords in our cities and out holders of notes, bonds and other evidences of debt, have to expect if the movement is not met with the promptitude the occasion demands.—*Argus.*

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

This court on Friday proceeded to hear the counsel of Thomas W. Dorr, upon a writ of error, to bring the prisoner to the Supreme Court.—Francis C. Treadwell, of Portland, Me., opened the case of the prisoner. The counsel relied upon the article of the constitution establishing one Supreme Court, and its powers to meet the application of counsel for a writ. He supposes the case at issue to be a controversy between a state and the citizen of a State which warrants the interposition of the Supreme Court. The public laws of Rhode Island were also referred to as giving the authority claimed. The power of appeal in the case before the court was claimed as an inference of these laws.

The indictment under which Dorr was convicted was read to the court, giving the details of the trial which commenced in April, closed in May, and under which sentence was rendered in June. The grounds of setting aside that verdict upon application made in the court of Rhode Island, were also considered in the bill of exceptions—the court having refused to be influenced by this appeal. It was asked there that the verdict should be set aside because it had been rendered upon the ground that treason could be committed against one of the States which decision it was contended was repugnant to the constitution of the United States.

It was claimed also that the case should be brought up to the Supreme Court because Dorr, under a valid constitution, was Governor of Rhode Island.

It was asked also upon the ground that the court of Rhode Island had refused to instruct the jury that treason could not be committed against a State. It was stated that the Court of Rhode Island suspended sentence for one day to receive a bill of exceptions but that the court at the same time refused to suspend the sentence upon the verdict, for which cause the counsel ask that the case may be considered here.

And again, because the Courts at home refuse to allow Mr. Dorr to receive and sign a petition to have a case considered here they ask for an order to do so by the Supreme Court.

To prove that this position is true, several affidavits were read—one from Samuel Fessenden, of Maine, and another from Mr. Treadwell himself, and a third from John Eddy, of R. I. in which it is contended that applications had been made to see the prisoner, and to present him the petition for signature, which was not granted.

Mr. Treadwell was heard through, when the case was left to be decided by the Court without further argument.

AWFUL MURDERS.

A late Mobile paper learns by passengers from Norwoods Landing, in the lower part of Dallas county, Ala., the particulars of a most terrible scene of violence performed near that place on the night of the 5th instant:—

"A party of nine men, with blackened faces and otherwise disguised, made an attack upon the house of an old man, named Burge, the object of which, it is supposed, was, by threats and punishment, to drive him from the possession of his land. Burge closed his doors and prepared to defend himself. The aggressors were armed, and attempted to beat down the door. In the attack the old man was killed, and his son so dreadfully wounded as to perclude all hope of recovery.—One of the daughters, a woman of eighteen, escaped from the house, and was killed about two hundred yards distant from it, a ball entered her right side below the heart. It is said that at the time she was killed she was on her knees, supplicating the murderers for mercy. Another younger sister was wounded slightly in the hand.

In the defence made by Burge, a man named Holloway was killed, and another (Davis) was so wounded that there was no chance of his survival. The rest of the scoundrels fled. Several of them, we are informed, whose names are McElroy and Harris, arrived here on Wednesday last, and immediately took passage for New Orleans.

The attack was made about nine o'clock in the evening, and the dreadful result of it was exciting a great deal of feeling in Dallas county. A purse was collecting for the purpose of aiding in the arrest of the murderers. All the parties it is said were men of good standing. Burge was industrious and had amassed his little property by frugality and hard work.

Mutiny in a Convent.—The German Universal Gazette gives the following:—"A conspiracy by the nuns of the convent of Varaten against the Princess Breakovaz, who after relinquishing and immense fortune, took the veil in that convent, is the subject of general conversation. At the death of the late superior, these 1,100 nuns refused to accept the princess as her successor, she having excited their animosity by expressing a determination to make a reform in their conduct, which she considered to have been much too free. The rebellious nuns carried their opposition so far as to break all the windows in the convent."

Dreadful Accident—Thirty One lives lost!—Saturday night, 14th inst., the steamboat Belle of Clarksville, bound from New Orleans to Nashville, came in collision with the Louisiana, on her way from Memphis to New Orleans. The Belle's hull seperated from the cabin and sunk instantly.—The Louisiana made every effort to save those who were clinging to the fragments of the wreck.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1845.

☞ Having received a supply of paper for the Neighbor, we shall endeavor to make our weekly issue regularly hereafter.

STEALING.

A man by the name of *John Brannon*, came to Nauvoo, and *said* "he was a Mormon." His brotherly love turned out, that he stole from a Latter day Saint, a watch, a pair of pantaloons, mittens, &c. and decamped.—The person he robbed followed after him; regained his property and sent him to Carthage jail.

Now if the the surrounding country will take up their thieves; we will take up *ours*, and thus rid the country of *all* thieves. Mormon, mobocratic, or mixed. Fair play is the jewel.—We know of no Mormon thieves, but if there are any, which have slipt into our midst we are ready and willing to turn the *Carthage Screw* upon them. Will the grumblers apply the screws to theirs?

THE WEATHER.

The weather has been very warm for some time: so much so, that steam boats have been up the river as high as Warsaw, and had there been sufficient water upon the rapids, they could have gone to Galena, for ought we know to the contrary.

The thermometer has ranged in the shade as high as 65 deg.

ANOTHER MORMON EXPOSE.

"*Mormonism.*—The Springfield (Ill.) correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says: 'It is mentioned here that Wood, who acted as one of Joe Smith's counsel at the time of his death, is endeavoring to prevail on the "prophet's" wife to make a full exposure of Mormonism, and to allow him to publish it, and that she has about consented so to do."

☞ We clipt the above out of the "Washington Globe," and are not surprised to find it there; but we must admit that the desire of many people to swallow '*expositions of Mormonism*' greatly exceeds the virtue and honesty of the age.

If Wood had wit enough to *prevail* upon the prophet's wife, what has she to expose? Booth. Howe, the Spalding story, old Brother Himes of Boston, Sunderland of Zion's Watchman. Dr. Bennett with great pomp, the Laws, Sidney Rigdon *Esq.* and perhaps, an hundred others, have *exposed* Mormonism to an iota; and yet the Globe chimes in with a malevolent sacerdotal phalanx to *re-expose* Mormonism!—or at least, the prophet's wife, has ABOUT consented so to do, and allow Wood to publish it! "When the sky falls we shall catch larks."

Wonder if these men mean to gull this generation with a continual *exposure* of Mormonism, and yet it will not stay exposed! Have the community of discerning men lost their reason? or do the blind lead the blind? Exposure has followed exposure, in quick succession, and now we are gravely informed that a little "*blurred brief*" from Blackstone, is endeavoring to make a *full* exposure, through the prophet's wife!

Suppose we say a word concerning the "*prophet's wife,*" Mrs. Emma Smith; she honored her husband while living, and she will never knowingly dishonor his good name while his martyred blood mingles with mother earth! Mrs. Smith is an honorable woman, and if we are not deceived, is as far from the corrupt insinuations in this ninety-ninth expose of Mormonism, as a fixed star is from a gambler's lamp at midnight. The very idea that so valuable and beloved a lady, could be coaxed into a fame of *disgrace* like the above, is as cruel and bloody as the assassination of her husband at Carthage. There is no honor or shame in this generation; or, after they had murdered an affectionate husband, and left his wife and a large family of small children to mourn his loss, and struggle against the woes of life, they would give the family a chance to drink once without the *wormwood and gall!*

The fact is, the story must have been put in circulation to injure the Latter-day Saints; and as Mrs. Smith was one of them to destroy, or murder her reputation, and create division in the church; but let us say once for all—Mormonism exists by unity; and as to its "exposure—Ten thousand elders are constantly exposing it to the understanding of the world, in America, Europe, Asia, the Islands of the sea; and peradventure to the spirits in prison, while Jehovah, as he hath ever done, gives line upon line, precept upon precept; here a little and there a little: and Wood may try to *prevail*; correspondents such as that black-hearted villian, Davis of Alton, may write to the St. Louis Republican, and the Globe, with all the rancid race, that now preys upon the morality of the community and government may spread such falsehoods like the pestilence that walks in darkness—and Mormonism will go from heart to heart; from place to place; from state to state; from nation to nation; from land to land; from continent to continent, till Israel is saved, and Babylon shall have sunk, like a millstone cast into the sea. Praise God.

If Mormonism copes with thousands in his youth; what may be expected in manhood?—The glory of God covered the heavens, and the earth was full of his praise, saith the prophet. Then, *about* then, mean men and liars, will receive their reward, and the saints theirs: for God will reward every man according to his works.

The glory of America has departed;—the virtue of freemen has been corrupted; and the good name of liberty has been filched from the "asylum of the oppressed" by wicked men in high places. How has the gold become dim!—Where has truth hid? and why are twenty millions of people at ease, while the Lords of the Philistines are gambling for the ark of the covenant? Remember Egypt; remember the days of old; remember dagon must fall; and remember when you slander the saints, there is a God in Israel, who will come forth out of his hiding place like a thief, and then wo to the world because of iniquity.

TRADES MEETING.

On Tuesday the 7th, the Trades Meeting met as usual at Mr. Gully's Store, to hear the report of the Committee concerning the *dam* to be erected in the Mississippi river.

This report, so far as made was highly satisfactory, but it was deemed advisable to add Newel Knight to the committee, and give them further time to report; and also to confer with the Trustees in Trust, &c., and report at the next meeting. Mr. Roberts from the Carriage and Coach making Association, reported that *that* branch of the Trades were ready for business.

Adjourned till the 14th.

JOHN TAYLOR, Ch'n.
W. W. Phelps, Sec'y.

MORMONISM IN LONDON.

During the last week placards were distributed extensively throughout the metropolis, announcing that Elder G. H. Davis, from America, a particular friend of the notorious Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, who our readers will remember was killed in the progress of the late riots in America, would preach a funeral service on the prophet's death, at the Assembly-rooms, Theobald's road, on last evening (Sunday,) at half-past six o'clock. At the appointed time, however, strange as the fact may appear, the room was crowded in every part, principally by respectably attired persons, the majority being females. The person announced to be elder was seated on a platform at the end of the room, with a small table before him; on it being some books, pewter plates &c. He remained for some time with his face covered by his hands, and at intervals appeared as if engaged in devotion. Much curiosity appeared to be excited regarding the companion of the departed prophet. The individual, who is apparently about 40 years of age, was attired in deep black. The proceedings were opened by a person coming forward and calling on the meeting to repeat some hymns, which were taken from a book marked as the *Latter day Saints' Book*, and which contained a great variety of such description of prayer. This part of the service was somewhat of a warlike nature, relating particularly to revenge for Him whose blood had been shed. The singing having concluded, the assembly joined in prayer; after which, Elder Davis, who had hitherto remained silent, rose, and having, however, stood in a very solemn manner for a few moments, as if inspired, commenced his discourse. He began by expressing a wish to God that he might be enabled to do justice to the subject. He said that his text, on which rested the principles of true religion, was "The testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy."

The address occupied a considerable time, and the apparent correctness with which it was delivered was not less astonishing than the large faith of those who listened to it.

Elder Davis announced that he had been the intimate friend of that great and good man Joseph Smith, who had been martyred for the sake of God and the religion he had inculcated. He contended that religion could not exist without prophecy, and cited several texts of Scripture, which he considered formed a phalanx of truth impenetrable in support of his opinions. The subject of the present existence of prophecy having terminated, a history, both spiritual and temporal, was given of Joe Smith, or rather, as Elder Davis denominated him, Brother Smith. He was 39 years of age, when killed, stood six feet in height and weighed 212lbs. Was the son of a farmer, and followed for some years the occupation of his parents. To him no education had been imparted, and he could scarcely write his name, until the Lord fixed on him as the instrument by which his holy church was to be restored. He in a moment became a great and powerful man, and the Lord revealed facts to him for the redemption of the world.—He accordingly, as a prophet went forth to speak the truth; but like all true propagators of the truth, was subjected to all kinds of persecution, which continued to follow him to the day of his martyrdom. The followers of the prophet, at first, added Mr. Davis, numbered but six, but they had increased to hundreds of thousands, and they were increasing in all parts of the world; for Brother Smith had foretold—and, like the ancient prophets, all his prophecies would be fulfilled—that the world would yet be filled with the truth.

Elder Davis, at some length, eulogised the departed prophet, adding that in spite of all persecution, he would toil for the redemption of the world. Already were there thousands of their number in England and Scotland, and there were also some in Ireland. The Elder concluded by asking a blessing for the followers of the prophet.—*London Morn. Adv.*

☞ Truly liberal. If all the world would "do likewise," there would soon be a reformation among men, sweet as the odors from a field of Arabian spices, and pleasant as the serenity of an unclouded morning in summer.

SEVENTIES' LIBRARY MEETING.

City of Nauvoo, Jan. 5th, 1844.

The following members of the board of Trustees, of the Seventies' Library and Institute Association convened at 3 o'clock P. M., in the front room of Col. A. Lyman's dwelling, viz. G. A. Smith, Amasa Lyman, Levi Hancock, A. Carrington, James Monroe and John D. Lee.

1st. The house was called to order by Pres. G. A. Smith.

2nd. By mutual consent of the board, Col. A. Lyman was appointed Librarian, and Maj. J. D. Lee, Registrar of this Association.

3rd. Bonds with approved surety was taken of the officers elected, for the faithful performance of their respective duties.

4th. Agreed by the board, that the Library should be opened on each Friday, for the purpose of receiving and letting books &c.

5th. The following bye-laws were enacted by the board, for the regulation and benefit of said Association.

BYE LAWS.

Article 1st. It shall be the duty of the Registrar, to keep a faithful account of all the meetings of the Trustees; also to keep all the records of said Association; to receive and let out books in the absence of the Librarian; to assist him in appraising all books and other articles that are proper to receive. &c.

2nd. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to keep a full and complete account of all books let out and returned; also to keep the Library room open on such days or hours as the Trustees may from time to time direct; and to collect all fines and dues.

3rd. Any person who is not a member may draw books by presenting a recommend from any member of this Association paying in advance at the rate of 5 cents per week, for all books under the value of one dollar—and ten cents per week each for all books over the value of one dollar.

4th. Each person drawing books, shall return those valued under one dollar within one week, and those valued over that amount, within two weeks.

5th. All those who neglect to return their books according to article 4 shall pay 5 cents per week extra for each volume, and if said books are not returned within six weeks: the person who drew them shall also be subject to a fine at the Librarian's discretion.

6th. Every person who may damage any books or other articles drawn from this Library, shall pay for such damage—the amount that may be laid by the Librarian.

7th. It shall be considered that a member by recommending any person to the Librarian, for the purpose of drawing books, makes himself responsible for the books, fines and dues, that may occur on account of said person.

Meeting adjourned to the following Friday 4 o'clock, P. M. to meet in the upper room of the Seventies' Hall.

G. A. SMITH, President.
John D. Lee, Registrar.

☞ *Apology.*—In consequence of the press of other matter this communication has been unavoidably crowded out heretofore.

TRADES MEETING.

At a meeting of the Trades held in the basement of the Masonic Hall Dec. 2nd, 1844, in the absence of John Taylor Esqr, D. M. Repsher was called to the chair, and R. Campbell was appointed Secretary pro tem, in the absence of W. W. Phelps Esqr. The meeting was opened by prayer by brother Huntington. The minutes of the former meeting was read and adopted. Mr. Hunter on the committee on factory building, stated that as he understood that there were persons who were willing to take stock in the erection of the building that the committee wished to see what could be done.

Mr. Repsher said in addition, that he was satisfied that there would be no difficulties in taking stock. One gentleman proferred to take fifty dollars; he had spoken to several gentlemen. It should be a good substantial building, and labor can do as much as shares in completing the building; if a man put one third of his labor into the building, it would bring in a large income and a good rent, he would be decidedly in favor of appointing a committee to obtain a subscription list.

Mr. Ripley begged leave to exhibit a plot, got up by the late Gen. Joseph Smith—a plan for a dam which Mr. Hewitt and himself had surveyed half a mile. He Mr. R. said that a dam could be erected at but little expense from the foot of the lower island, which would make a good steamboat landing, and would give water power for a quarter of a mile to be filled up with machinery.

The chairman said, that he had some conversation with Gen. Smith relative to the building this dam, and calculated that the expenditure in the completion of it, would be 250,000 dollars. This sounds large, but may be accomplished by the citizens in a short space of time. Both the rock and timber we have above, any kind of wood would do, as sycamore, and would stand against the floods.

Mr. Hewitt made an estimate of one pier, he had thought at first it would be too great a project to undertake; but since he had made an estimate of its expense, he believed that power for ten mills can be obtained as much as can be on steam. He moved that a committee be appointed to make an estimate of the probable cost of erecting a dam, which was carried, When the chair appointed John Taylor, Alanson Ripley, John Hewitt, Jabez Durphy, as said committee.

Mr. Hunter called upon Mr. Graham to give an estimate of the cost of erecting a factory. He said a building 3 stories high, 80 feet long, 60 feet wide, with plain finish but good strong materials, could be put up for from 2500 to 3000 dollars.

A gentleman in the absence of Mr Carrol, took occasion to say that the weavers would be prepared to have such kind of material as would make good cloth for wearing apparel at 3 bits per yard, having the advantage of having every kind of material. We intend to begin with five or six looms, and extend to as many hundred as soon as possible.

Mr. Roberts said that as a body of carriage makers they wanted a constitution sanctioned by the honorable body before him.

Mr. Hunter said that this meeting had nothing to do with the regulations of the different kinds of business.

Mr. Roberts wished for a Presidency independent of the company, to settle difficulties they were ready to commence and had the means.

The chairman said that each trade met weekly to select their committee to report at the general meeting, and to do all their other business—he moved that Mr. Roberts call a meeting to select officers and form a committee.

Mr. Carrol said that he had given the utmost attention and diligence in forwarding the weaving business, and to get the material to finish the looms—that when there was a store and goods to fill the store, that he would be ready to receive goods, but the work has been delayed because the timbers had not been sawed.

The chairman said in order that the different trades would prosper, it would be most to their advantage to select the most wise and judicious. the best theoretical and practical workmen. to superintend the work. One good man can arrange for ten men.

Mr. Roberts and others fully concurred in these views.

Mr. Hunter said no doubt we shall make some use of the Rapids for manufacturing. He wished to hear from the shoe makers. He remarked we can manufacture straw hats and bonnets; he had seen good panama hats made here.

A gentleman made some remarks on the factory building. He differed from the gentleman who first spoke about building without capital. And that if we could obtain twenty-five dollar subscribers, so as to finish the building by June if all is well, but let the house be built by capital.

The chair said that the gentleman's views accorded with his; he thought that it would be best to erect the house by joint stock first, then if not accomplished, have money.

A gentleman remarked that machinery could be put into operation that could be arranged to any sized building.

Mr. Leonard said that he had been trying to persuade some of his fellow craft to go into the views of this meeting in making hats.

The chair moved that Mr. Leonard be instructed to form a union.

Mr. Watt wished to form a union of his trade as a Tailor.

The chairman said that it is the principle of this meeting to patronize only their own manufacturers, and that he was sorry to see so many goods brought from abroad by the merchants, when they can be manufactured as cheap and as good here.

Several other excellent remarks were made.

Meeting adjourned to meet Dec. 9th 1844.

D. M. REPSHER, Chair.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Sec, pro.

NOTICE TO THE NAUVOO LEGION.

To the officers and soldiers of the Nauvoo Legion concerning the public arms of the State; it is well known to you that after our City Charter was obtained from the State. the Legion was organised according to the provisions of said Charter; also, that said charter granted to us as a Military body our proportion of public arms. Accordingly we received through John C. Bennett who was then Quarter Master General of the State, and also Major General of the Nauvoo Legion, a portion of the arms of the State; the number we do not know as John C. Bennett distributed them according to his pleasure, and we had nothing to do with it: it is also known to you that last summer at the time of our troubles in this county that the Governor demanded the said arms from the Legion, accordingly Lieut. General Joseph Smith ordered them to be delivered according to the Governors orders which was promptly attended to as we supposed. Since that time we have been called on by Mr. Avis of Carthage who is the Governors agent to receive the remainder of the public arms if there were any in the possession of the Legion.

We have called on both officers and soldiers to [illegible] immediately said arms that may be in your possession—if such is the fact that we may deliver them to the Agent—from the best information we can get if all the State arms were not delivered up they have been carried off by those who have apostatized and left the country, as J. C. Bennett put them into the hands of several individuals without making them responsible for said arms, the number that was received we have not been able to ascertain, but wish both officers and soldiers to pay attention to this call.

B. YOUNG, L. G. N. L.
C. C. RICH, M. G. N. L.

A Change.—The bed of the river in front of the 2d Municipality, N. O., has changed in a way to threaten serious consequences. It is found by survey, that opposite Poydras and La Fayette sts, the channel has filled up, in one year, seventeen fathoms, or *one hundred and two feet* perpendicular. When last sounded, at low water, the depth was 26 fathoms: now its 9.—The result will be, if this bank continues to rise, "that the whole of the Batture of the 2d Municipality, as well as that of the first, with the Meat Market of the 1st Municipality, will be washed away and destroyed."—*Gazette.*

Great Sale at Washington.—Congress in a fit of retrenchment, ordered the grass cut on the Capital grounds, at Washington, to be sold at public auction. These clippings have been sold this season, and they have yielded a clear profit to the U. S. Treasury, auctioneer's commissions and cost of advertising excluded, *of four dollars and ninety-two cents.*

Case of Delia Webster.—The Louisville Morning Courier learns from Lexington, that the jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Delia Webster, indicted for aiding in the escape of slaves from that State, returned a verdict of *guilty*, and sentenced her to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Fairbank, who is indicted as an accomplice, was then put upon trial, and little doubt was entertained of his conviction.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!

Twenty-five or thirty houses burnt!—A most destructive fire broke out in the town of Salem, Massachusetts, on the night of the 18th inst. It originated in the steam sawing and planing establishment of James N. Buffum, on Front street, and spread with unparrelleled rapidity. The steam mill was destroyed in a very short time, and the fire then extended in all directions, sweeping everything before it. Mr. Griffin's large sailor boarding house, with his extensive clothing store, containing a large amount of property; Peel's row, Lafayette street, (containing fourteen tenements,) Briggs' counting house on his wood wharf are totally destroyed. The whole south side of Front street, from the corner of Lafayette street to the Meal Market, including the buildings above named, Varney's store, Ropes' stove establishment, and all the lumber and out buildings on the wharves in the rear. Messrs. Lords' shop was considerably damaged. On the north side of Front street, Ball's bakery, a large three story brick building, Edwards' clothing store, and Shotwell's three story dwelling house are all consumed. The store of Mr. Pond was damaged.

On the east side of Lafayette street the large building known as Concert Hall, occupied by N. F. Saffold and Sheridan Gymnasium, was levelled; also Bowker and Clark's large grain store and store house on Fish street, containing among other things, about 2000 barrels of flour, all consumed; David Moore's Store, and several other buildings, including dwelling houses in William's court.

The suffering which this fire has produced is described as very great. The entire loss of property is estimated at $100,000. Its extent was from the Meal Market, opposite Market Square, easterly of the western extremity of the Charter street burying ground, and southerly from Front street to the South river. Probably some forty or fifty buildings of all descriptions.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

This is an excellent report, brief and to the point. We give but a part of it:

The rank and file, in nearly all the regiments, having fallen below the legal complement to which the army was gradually to be reduced under the act of August 23, 1842, *the general recruiting service* was reorganized and recommenced on the 1st of May last.

By the judicious distribution and watchfulness of the troops, the Indian frontiers have enjoyed a remarkable tranquility. Not a field operation, strictly speaking, has been called for, except on the Gulf of Mexico.

According to standing policy, to prevent Indian hostilities, by the exhibition of military force on and beyond our frontiers, detachments of the first regiment of dragoons have made in the past season wide circuits in the Indian country of the West.

But few changes in the position of troops have been made within the year.

To extend instruction in *light horse artillery*, at two of the schools for that purpose, a company of the 3d artillery has been transferred from Fort Macon, North Carolina, to Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, to join brevet Major Ringgold's company of the same regiment already there; and a company of the 4th artillery has been transferred thence to Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania, to join Captain Washington's company of the same regiment, where it was previously established.

At the other two light artillery schools—Fort Adams, near Newport, Rhode Island, and Fort Hamilton, New-York harbor—for the 1st and 2d regiments of artillery, respectively, there were already present at each several companies of the same regiment, besides its light company.

Judging from the inspection reports received, as well as from wide personal observation in the past season, the economical arrangements and responsibilities of the army are excellent, and susceptible of but little improvement. The tactical instruction and general soldiership of the whole are also good and progressive. A fine spirit of discipline—that is, exact obedience to law and lawful orders—very generally prevails. The few infractions on the part of at most some half dozen perverse officers, have, however, not been visited with due condemnation by courts martial. It is most strange, that any act which every member of a court would abhor to commit himself, and singly be ready to brand as a crime, should not unfrequently be palliated, wholly excused, by at least a majority of members united in a court.

The number of enlisted men who have been brought befor courts martial within the current year, is ascertained to be thirty-five *per centum* less than the number of the preceding year. This denotes a very satisfactory improvement in the rank and file, taken in connexion with the fact that an illegal punishment has scarcely been heard of within the time.

As I have once before attempted, I beg, through the department and through the Executive, to interest Congress in behalf of a *soldier's retreat* or *asylum* for worn-out or disabled men.

Tremendous Snow Storm on Long Island—Suspension of Travel.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of the 14th says that the storm of the 11th was one of the heaviest ever known on Long Island. The snow fell at Greenport, the Eastern terminus of the Railroad, and for a distance of thirty five miles West from that place to the depth of from ten to twelve feet. Gangs of laborers are employed along the whole rout in clearing the snow from the railroad track.—They were aided by seven locomotives but were not expected to succeed in effecting their object before Monday. It is expected that travel will soon be resumed.

Sinfulness of Sparking.—The Free Will Baptist General Association, lately holden in Plainfield, N. Y., resolved, among other things, "That no enlightened Christian can innocently carry on a courtship by late sitting."

The Place of Honor.—The place of honor has been accorded to the United States in the decorations of the new Royal Excaange in London; the armorial ensigns of Great Britain being placed over the centre of the west portico, and the United States over the east portico. The armorial bearings of other nations are "anywhere."
[Bal. Clipper.

Lynched the Wrong Man.—A man in Iowa suspected of horse stealing, was waited upon by a self appointed deputation of the people. They seized an individual they supposed to be him, and inflicted a severe flogging, and it was not until after they had mangled his back in the most horrible manner that they discovered he was not the man they were after.

Capture of a Pirate.—A letter from Trieste mentions the capture of the "Avenger," a piratical barque, which has been cruising for the last two years, and in that time there has been no less than 200 murders committed by the crew, and ten ships, three barques, one brig, and eleven schooners taken and plundered by her. The amount of treasure on board the vessel was immense. She is an English built vessel with tall, raking masts, and of about 700 tons burthen, very sharp and deep.

The Pottsville Disturbances.—The Philadelphia Ledger learns that the disturbances at Pottsville, occasioned by the reduction of the wages of the laborers, have been quieted, and the men have returned to their work.

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Monday, Jan. 6, 1845.

Jonathan Hampton, 33y, 8m, 20d; inflamation.

Eliza Brown, 11y, 5m, 3d; black canker.

Total 2.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

DIED—In Quincy Oct. 18, 1844. Miss Harriet N. Nurse, aged 17 years, 2 months and 3 days.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NAHUM BIGELOW.
Nauvoo, Jany. 8th, 1844.-36:3m.

LAND,

And farms for Sale in Iowa.

ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1-2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequest and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved; one of 80 acre, 30 improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land

ALSO,

Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to

ANDREW. J. STEWART.
Near Loomis' tavern, or to
Judge Phelps.
Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845-36-3m

MEDICAL NOTICE.

P. MEEKS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he intends keeping an assortment of the best Indian remedies now known, entirely vegetable; which he digs from the earth himself, having knowledge and experience in the Indian practice of medicine for many years. He can with confidence recommend specifics, for any pulmonary complaints, from the consumption to the highest coughs; also a certain root which entirely cures the ague cake, or enlargemet of the spleen: also a certain root which is a sovereign remedy for the cramp; likewise the same kind of roots which the squaws use to facilitate ——————; those women that have not used it, will not be without it at such a time if possible to obtain it; which they should commence using two or three weeks before their expected——————; also a remedy which acts specifically on the kidneys wreters and urinary organs, to ease pains and allay inflamation, and cleanse the——— and cause it to flow free and clear, also effectually cure the tooth ache, without extracting the tooth; also a certain remedy for the piles. He also has on hand a vegetable snuff, which will in most cases relieve the head ache, by opening the head and let the obstructions pass out by the nose; also roots which is a specific remedy for the breast complaint or weakness in the breast, and also the liver complaint; also all ——— obstructions and weakness: finally he intends when spring opens, to collect Indian roots and herbs a sufficient quantity and quality, to meet with success any complaint that is subject to this country, either in male or female.

Residence on Rich street, half mile North East of the Temple, at the South East corner of Hyrum Kimball's farm.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844-35tf

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase at E. OAKLEY'S Store, (the office of the Nauvoo Tannery,) 5000 Cow Hides, and 5000 Calf Skins. Also 5000 Cow Hides and 5000 Calf Skins wanted to tan on shares. Dry Goods and Groceries sold at a reasonable price, and country produce taken,

E. OAKLEY,
G. W. ROSECRANS,
B. R. BENTLY.
Nauvoo, Ill. Dec 16, 1844-33-3m

IF YOU WANT TO ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTORY SAVE YOUR ASHES AND SOAP GREASE.

THE subscriber intends keeping on hand, candles, hard and soft soap for sale, wholesale and retail, ashes, soap, grease, tallow, or country produce will be taken in exchange for soap or candles, at the soap factory lately occupied by R. R. Smith near the lumber yard, or at his store, near Yearsley's three story brick dwelling.

N. B.—A good soap maker wanted.

JAMES MENDENHALL.
Dec. 25, 1844-34-3m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two experienced Blacksmiths for one year or more, Men of families would be preferred.

A. B. FULLER.
Augusta, Lee County, I. T.
Dec. 2nd 1844tf

STRAYED.

IN the month of September last, one red and white cow, with a cross-piece on her horns and a letter E plainly cut in the hair on each hip. Whoever will return said cow or give information where she may be found shall be suitably rewarded at this office.

Nauvoo, Dec. 9th-31tf

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Municipal Court on the first Monday of February, 1845, for judgment against the following delinquent city lots and other lands for taxes and cost thereon, for the year 1843, and for an order to sell the said lands and city lots, to satisfy the same; and also notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 15th day of February, 1845, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., all the aforesaid lands and city lots, against which judgment shall be obtained, and for the sale of which such order shall be made, will be exposed to public sale at the Recorder's office, for the amount of said taxes and cost thereon.—

The following is a list of the delinquent lands and city lots in the third ward in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

Names.	Lots.	Block.	Other Lands. Acres.	Cost.	Am't of Tax.	Valuation.	Description of Lands.
Ammon Akes	33	3					Kimball's Addition.
Ira Ames	36	6		6	12 1-2	25	1a part of south 1-2.
William Alldridge	35	6		6	15	30	1a part of south 1-2.
Caleb Baldwin	62	4		6	12 1-2	25	1a. part of south 1-2.
Charles Bird	46	5		6	12 1-2	25	1a part south 1-2.
James Bennett	38	6		6	12 1-2	25	1a part north 1-2.
Anthony Brown	25	6		6	10	20	1a part north 1-2.
Samuel C. Brown	13	3		6	37 1-2	75	1a part south 1-2.
John Canfield	3	3		6	12 1-2	25	1a part south half.
Jacob Casteel	40	6		6	5	10	1a southwest corner.
Daniel D Davis	18	3		6	40	80	1 1-4 part south 1-2.
Daniel D Davis	40	6		6	25	50	1-6 part north half.
Amos Fielding	43	5		6	20	40	1a part north half.
Elizabeth Foot	26	6		6	25	50	1 a pt south 1-2.
William Green	28	6		6	10	20	1a pt south half.
Daniel W. Gardner	53	4		6	25	50	1a pt north half.
Isabel Mackley	53	4		6	12 1-2	25	1-5a part north half.
Lemuel Mallery	35	6		6	20	40	1a pt southeast 1-4.
Frances Moon	27	5		6	25	50	1a pt north half.
Samuel Parker	43	5		6	25	50	1a pt north half.
Robert Pickston	35	6		6	10	20	1a part south half.
Eli Judd	46	5		6	10	20	1a part south half.
James Read	34	6		6	20	40	1a part north half.
William Rusk	32	6		6	10	20	1a part south 1-2.
Joseph Shelley	27	6		6	25	50	a pt north 1-2.
John Scofield	33	6		6	15	30	1a part south half.
Thomas Stevens	29	6		6	12 1-2	25	2-3a part south half.
George Walker	36	6		6	30	60	1 a south east corner.
William Young	42	5		6	20	40	1 a pt south 1-2.
N. N. Davis	4	19		6	30	60	3-4 a pt south 1-2.
Richard B. Hunt	1	19		6	20	40	pt s e ¼ Wells Addition.
Charles Stevens	4	16		6	32 1-2	65	north east corner.
Jacob Shumaker	1	19		6	25	50	part south 1-2.
John Gilmore	3	9		6	37 1-2	75	part north half.
John A Forgeus	1	8		6	37 1-2	75	Hibbard's Addition.
Jacob Gibson	3	14		6	37 1-2	75	
Joel Johnson	3	6		6	15	30	
David James	1	10		6	30	60	
David La Baron	2	3		6	37 1-2	75	
Josiah Mainwareing	1	12		6	12 1-2	25	west half.
Josiah Mainwareing	2	13		6	12 1-2	25	3-4
Josiah Mainwareing	3	13		6	27 1-2	55	
Wm. A. Moore	4	9		6	5	10	1-4 west part.
William Seeley	3	5		6	25	50	east 1-2
Wilber J. Earl	2	7		6	15	30	Warrington's Addition.
William Richards	—			6	10	20	n 1-2 Barnett's Addition.
Heirs of John Williams			2	6	75	150	pt w ¼ s w qr s6 t6 n r8 w.
Joseph Bostock	–		80	6	5,00	1000	e 1-2 s e qr sec 6 t 6 n r 8 w.
Heirs of James Doyle	–		¼	6	15	30	pt w ¼ n w qr s6 t6 n r 8 w.
do do			157	6	19,62 1-2	3925	n e qr sec 12 t 6 n r 9 w.
do do			40	6	5,00	1000	pt s e qr sec 12 t 6 n r 9 w.
			7	6	87 1-2	175	pt n w qr sec 12 t 6 n r 9 w.

J. H. HALE, Assessor and Collector of the Third Ward.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands in the second ward in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

Names.	Cost.	A'mt of Tax.	Valuation.	Acres.	Description of Lands.
James Moffit	6	4,25	850	160	n w qr sec 31 t 7 r 8 w.
Chauncey Robison	6	30	60	15	pt sec 25 t 7 r 8 w.

DANIEL HENDRIX, Assessor and Collector of the Second Ward.

The following is a list of the lots in the fourth ward of the city of Nauvoo, on which the taxes are due and unpaid for the year 1843.

Names	Lots	Block	Valuation	Amount	Remarks
Abees Harmon	3	84	50	25	imp on H P
Alley John	8 & 8	4 & 1	250	125	rope fac. Hibbards 2nd ad.
Brown John	3	125	200	100	west half.
Belver Adah	2	138	100	50	north third.
Bennett David	3	141	75	37¼	west fourth.
Brown Albert	4	119	40	20	s w qr 45 feet.
Chase Ezra	2	120	120	200	
Carter Jared	4	146	150	75	one third of lot Water st.
Delworth Amon	1	83	80	40	west half.
Ewell Pleasant	3	157	225	112¼	
Eldridge Horace S	1&4	150	400	200	½ of no 1 and fraction 4.
Foster Samuel	4	144	50	25	25 feet on Water street.
Ford Samuel	1&4	108	100	50	80 ft frt lot no 1 ½ no 4. part.
Holman James	3	121	50	25	
Henry Miller	4	141	400	200	
Kated & Grove	1	83	60	30	half of west half.
Kerr Archibald	4	84	25	12¼	imp and house H. P.
McPersons Dimon	3	122	30	15	east half.
More Thomas	3	123	100	50	southeast qr.
Mulliner Alex	3	145	50	25	south quarter.
Meekham Moses	4	146	25	12¼	30 ft frt Partridge street.
Ormsby William	4	150	150	75	42 ft on Bain st 6th part.
Pew Alfred	4	92	100	30	Well's frac east side.
Phippen Isaac	3&4	143	300	150	
Ray	4	160	25	12¼	south east fraction.
Sprague Hezekiah	3	119	100	50	south third.
Tilley Lewis	4	139	300	150	32 ft front on Main st.
Wilder Joseph	1	107	100	50	east three-fourths.
Williams Samuel	1	119	50	25	sixth part.
Wicksom Solomon	1	101	150	75	
Warner Charles	1	117	250	125	north half.
Wenn John	4	88	75	37¼	north half.

J. C. WRIGHT, Collector of the Fourth Ward.

The following is a list of the delinquent lots in the first ward in the city of Nauvoo for the year 1843.

Names	Lots	Block	Valuation	Amount	Remarks
Collings Hogan	1	5	400	200	Commerce Land.
Samuel James	4	8	75	37¼	Well's Addition.
A Mathews	1	68	150	75	Nauvoo Land.
Jesse Turpen	1	79	150	75	"
Joseph Webster	6	14	123	62¼	Commerce Land.
Joseph Webster	7	14	25	12¼	"

Nauvoo, January 1st, 1845,—354w

A. P. ROCKWOOD, Collector of the First Ward.

WOOD.

THE subscribes is wishing to let a job of work, and pay in wood or timber, at my place 7 miles below Nauvoo.

Application must be made immedietely.

ADOLPHUS ALLEN.
Dec 12-33tf

WHEREAS my wife Mahala Beebee has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation; this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

GEORGE BEEBEE.
Dec 14, 1844—33—3w

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.

A. MERRILL.
Nov. 26, 1844-30tf.

NAUVOO BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

WE the undersigned subscribers having opened an extensive wholesale and retail shoe shop, on the north side of Mulholland street, next door to A. Davis' store, where we intend making Boots and Shoes and supplying merchants and others with the best articles that can be offered in the Western country, on the most reasonable terms.—Please call and examine for yourselves.

☞ Hides and Produce taken in exchange.

W. W. RUST,
THOS. MATTHEWS,
CHAS. C. DAVIS,
MOSES GAY.
Nauvoo, Dec. 20, 1844-no34-tf

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to the public that my wife Lydia Code has left my bed and board, of her own free will and accord, without any reasons or provocation. Therefore I warn all persons against crediting her on my account; as I will not be responsible for, nor pay any debts of her contracting.

JOSEPH CODE.
Dec. 23, 1844-34-3w

NOTICE

WHEREAS my wife Bridget Gilmour has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation—this is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

JAMES GILMOUR.
Nauvoo, Dec. 12th, 1844-no34-3w

NAUVOO FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in the city of Nauvoo, are prepared to furnish CASTINGS, and JOBS OF CASTINGS, to such as wish, as cheap as the same kind of work can be had in St. Louis. A share of public patronage is solicited.

N. B. Old pot-metal bought.

SAMUEL SIMPSON.
MORGAN PHELPS.
Dec. 24, 1844-34-3m

ADMINISTRATOS NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Van Orden, late of Hancock County, Ill. deceased, are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said County on the first Monday in February next 1845, for adjustment and allowance, and all those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JULIA ANN VAN ORDEN,
Administratrix.
Nauvoo, Dec. 14, 1844-33-3w

AN EXTRAORDINARY LAND SLIP.

Occurred on the 15th ult, near Lebanon N. S.

About three miles to the eastward of the village is a high conical hill, rising perpendicularly on its southern side, but on the north sloping gradually from the summit to the rich table land below.—This hill forms a part of the property of Benjamin Wurnis, Esq., and the land around is divided into three farms, each of which runs in a rectangular shape, in to the hill, meeting together in a point at its apex.

The following is the relation of a person on the spot at the time:

With one of the tenants, Robt. Gourlay, I had occasion to transact some business on Thursday last, and having called on him at his farm house, about two o'clock of the day, I was detained till late in the evening. About half past ten o'clock, as we were in the act of reading over some papers preparatory to their being signed by us, we were startled by a sudden explosion. Our first impression was that a piece of artillery had been discharged in the rear of the farm buildings; but after reflecting on the exceeding improbability of such an event, we referred the detonation to an earthquake, or some subterranean convulsion. For the next few minutes we sat in a state of considerable alarm, which was a good deal augmented on hearing unusual sounds from the byrés and stables, as if the cattle were struggling to get loose. Just as we started from our seats, by a sort of instinctive resolve to ascertain the cause of this singular occurrence, we suddenly felt the house in motion.

At first there was a violent jerk, then a movement onwards, not unlike the first starting of a ponderous railway train.—Gradually the motion increased, until we found ourselves moving along at a rapidly accelerating rate. It was a clear night; and I could see the boughs of the trees in the distance passing the windows, just as we perceive the transit of similar objects from the window of a traveling vehicle. This continued for two or three minutes; and then there was a sudden stop, producing another violent jerk, which threw my friend and me to the opposite side of the room. We ran immediately to the door, and our astonishment may be more easily conceived than described, on discovering ourselves in an entirely new locality. I saw at once that a land slip had occured; but, although I had read of similar occurrences in the districts around the Alps, I was not prepared for so remarkable an instance as had just taken place We found ourselves at least a quarter of a mile from the original spot. The farm house and out buildings are all entire.—A range of poplars which grew near the barn still occupied the same relative position to that building. The only change observable was, that a stream which flowed a little below the farm houses had entirely disappeared.

The most singular result of this movement is, that the farm offices of my friend Mr. Gourlay are no longer upon his own farm. They have been projected upon the lands of a totally different proprietor; and it is supposed unless he can manage to rent, in addition to his own farm, the portion of land on which his steading is now located, a good deal of nice litigation will be the consequence of this sudden and unexpected freak of Nature.

Trafficing with Wives.—The harbor of Hongkong was generally very crowded with Chinese native craft.—The gayest and most highly decorated boats which arrived at our port were those which brought from Canton a mercantile commodity very commonly trafficed in by the Chinese. These were young ladies who were bent upon the speculation of marriage, being brought from the exuberant population of the interior towns to supply this deficiency amongst the numerous settlers who had come from the continent to our new colony, so many of every trade and occupation having already flocked in vast numbers to the island. These boats arrived with drums and gongs beating and colors flying, generally coming to an anchor immediately under my own window. Tea tables were soon arranged, and the young ladies, from twenty to forty in number, arrayed in their smartest jackets and trousers, might be seen endeavoring to bewitch those visitors who flocked to the boats. I was informed that the price generally speaking, averaged from one hundred to two hundred dollars; the greater portion of which money was transferred to the mother of the young lady, a due proportion being charged for the expenses attendant upon the voyage, together with commission, &c. upon the bargain. I have known instances of some of the natives of India becoming purchasers; but, in that case, they would only obtain the refuse of the community. Upon one occasion a hitmutger, or table servant, a native of Bengal, complained to me and entreated my interference, stating, that he had entrusted a friend of his own, who had gone to Macao, with one hundred dollars all his savings, for the purpose of buying him a nice, comely wife; but, when she arrived, she by no means answered the description given of her, being too short and too old, and by no means a one hundred dollar wife, but not more than a thirty dollar one, when, much to his grief as well as surprise, he only got laughed at by me for his pains.—*Capt. Conynghame's Recollections.*

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, January 1st, 1845, which if not taken out on or before the 31st March next, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

N. B. Any person calling for any of the following list of letters, will please say they are advertised or they may not get them.

A

Allen George
Allen Elisabeth K
Adams Margret
Allison Robert
Alison R
Armstrong Joshua
Au't Richard
Andrews Amos B
Alleman John
Attwood Anna
Al'ey Sarah
Alexand Alva
Aiken Samuel R 2
Ashton Isaac
Austin Elijah
Aldridge Joseph
Anderson George
Allred Sary

B

Baxter Z H
Barlow Truman B
Butterfield Zechariah
Barnum Job V
Browse Thomas
Brooks Lestir
Beals William
Barnett Bird B
Burdick Cary
Barrows Ethan
Beebe Phebe
Baldwin B Nathan
Bradly Nancy
Brown F A
Bennot James
Blood Mrs
Burgess James & Saml
Brown Dugald
Boilvin N 3
Bird Thomas
Bratt'e James
Braninger Michael
Bent Samuel
Bell John W 2
Burt William
Billings Sarah A
Bishop Jerome
Boley Henry
Bryan William
Bentley Johnson
Burgess Rachel
Burnham Nelson
Bevan James
Brandon G W
Bell Samuel
Burne Enoch and Elizabeth
Bratherton Miss
Black Anthony
Burch Daniel
Billington Joseph
Bitter or Butter Mr
Bird Charles
Billings Titus
Brown Mary
Butler Esture
Brown Uriah
Butterfield A
Bebee Isaac

C

Candland Peter
Carmichael William
Cartter Samuel P
Caudle Sion R
Calkins Israel
Carter Samuel
Coleman Prime
Cole Joseph
Cole Joseph M
Coltrin Graham
Coxe Mary E
Cooper Isaac
Collie James
Cooper Isaac or James Powell
Colton Polly M
Coats Ralp J
Collins Mat
Cington Thomas
Cogswell C A
Cordon Alfred
Clark Walter 3
Clark Bohan
Clark Wm O
Crawford Merrilla
Cravath Austin
Crooks Thomas
Crichlow William
Chase Ezra
Clin'on Fielden J
Cyer Samuel
Curtis Delia
Cliumane Conrad
Childs Jane
Clift Mr
Clayton David
Cheny Ephram
Cutler Thaddeus

D

Davis James D
Davis Salsbury B
Davis Ann and James Jaffs
Dats Aaron Whiting
Durfee Wm R
Durphee Jabus
Durfee Perry
Dougherty Edward
Dougherty Edward S
Dowson Ann
Divine James Gibson
Deskey Isaac
Druin Alfred M
Drigs Chas
Drake Flora

E

Eagle John
Edwards Esaias or S B Swezey
Eddy Cyrus
Edwards John F
Elnoy Culleard Society
Evaris John
Everett Adison

F

Fairchilds Prudence
Ferguson Curry
Fladfield John
Fisher Christopher
Freeman Solomon
Forges John
Foster Nathan
Fox Francis
Flowers A W

G

Gaylor John
Gardner William
Gheen John
Glines James H
Gibbons Sarah
Golden Houten
Goldsmith Benjamin C
Green Joseph
Green James Y 2
Green William
Green E Jobe
Grover Thomas
Graves Eliza
Graves Phebe

H

Haws Jacob
Hallam Wm 2
Harriman Israel
Hardwick J
Hall Abagail
Harvey Lewis
Halliburton Thomas
Harley Edwin
Hathaway William S
Harewood James
Hartwell Elliot
Harrington E Leonard
Hauks Jane
Hall Andrew
Hambelton M D
Haynes Elizabeth G B
Hunter Jane
Hamilton Amelia A
Hallon Mrs
Harris Elias 2
Head William
Hendricks James
Heston Isaac
Hillmon Aaron B or Marinees W Loveland
Hill John
Hibbard Darmon
Hinman Lyman
Hicks George B
Horner Wm E or David Fisher
Hoagland Abraham
Horner Wm
Holding John F B
Hodges Curtis
Houghton Ornan
Hubbard Noah
Hutton Mary
Hunsaker A
Hubbard Cynthia.
Huffaker Israel

J

Jaap Thomas 2
Jaquith Vienna
Javman Willm
Jacobs Zina D
Jenings Ebenezer
Jenkins William J
Jouch William
Jenkens Jane
Johnson George
Jones Nathaniel F
Jones William
Jones Samuel
Judd Jane

K

Kerr Archibald
Keys Elbin B
Kimball Ebenezer M
King Thomas
Knights Joseph
Knowlton Sidney A
Knighten Mary Ann

L

Law Wm W
Landon Milton
Lathrop Julius
Lamb Benjamin R
Leavith Charles
Leach Solomon or Truman Wait
Leach Alonson S
Leach Dangywine
Lee Francis or Malon Johnson
Lee Stephen
Lisk William
Little Marqus
Lindsay Morris
Loveless John
Low Mrs Lois
Lund William
Lucas Margaret
Lyon W F

M

Matthews Thomas 2
Matthews Hannibal
Matthews Anson
Mathews Elizabeth
Martin William
Martin Edward
Martin Mr
Markham Warren 2
Man John
Man Wm H J
Mallory Samuel
Marsteller Mary
Marr Samuel M
Meginness Benjamin
Meeks Freddy
Meay Naomid
Menseau Joseph
Meagahan William
Mead Hiram
Miles A E
Miles William
Miller Bethuel
Moore Sarah
Moore Lorenzo
Moore Enoch
Moore Henry
Morrison Mr
Morris Jacob
Morse Joshua
Morgan Ann Eliza
Monroe James M
More Wm
Musick Samuel 2

Mac

McCall Catherine
McConnell M
McCausland Joseph
McCullon James
McDonald William L
McDonald James
McHenry Henry
McNeil H 2
McOlney Davis or Chandler Rogers
McTaggart Thomas

N

Newton Joseph H
Nelson William
Nelson David 2
Nelson Edmood
Neese Mary Ann 2
Noon Sarah P
Norton David E
Nowell Silas

O

Oates Ralph J
Osborn David
Outhouse Joseph
Owens Joseph

P

Palmer James
Palmer Abraham
Palmer Mary H
Parker Helen
Parker Zenock 2
Parks Elizabeth
Payne Henry
Patty Lot
Partridge Edward
Pearson Ephraim J
Pearl Jacob
Perdott David
Perry Josiah H
Phelps W W
Pike John
Pierce Joseph W
Pierce Robert
Pitts Henry
Pitt Thomas
Pitt Mary
Pilkington Thomas
Pilkington Adam
Plunket Robert
Porter William
Powers Martha J
Pratt Parley P
Prier Jane Elizabeth
Pugh Mary

R

Raley Ezekiel
Reed Elijah
Ros John
Renolt John
Reed Luther
Reed John S
Redgen Mr
Riddle John
Richards Willard
Richards John
Rigby Edward
Richie John
Ribby James
Rolloson W H 2
Robinson John 2
Robinson Lewis
Robinson Eveline
Robinson Eveline P
Robertson Wm J
Ross Chas
Ross & Morrison
Roberts Sidney
Rumel John

S

Smith John
Smith Ellen
Smith Wm H 2
Smith Lucy M
Smith Albert
Smith Mrs
Savory Mrs
Saunders John
Sanger Louisa
Sabins Ard W
Sabin Elijah
Saymoure Drusilla
Sessions Perigreen
Sherwood Henry G
Sherman Ormon O
Shimer Elizabeth
Stodafde Israel
Stockten John M
Steers Michael
Spottswood John
Sprague Henry
Spaulding Reuben E
Sprague Gad
Spinning Emilia
Snow William 2
Snimmer Joseph
Skeen Joseph
Sepson Sunes

T

Taylor Nathaniel 2
Taft Eldredge
Taylor Thomas
Thomas Levi
Thompson Julia
Tippits John
Tiobits Eli
Tyson John
Townsend Fairlam D
Tomlinson Amos B
Tollett Catherine or A Fulmer
Turnbull Thomas
Tully Mr
Tinny Nathan C

V

Vickery Samuel H

W

Wade William W
Ward Nahum
Waterman Emeline
Warrout Sharlot
Ward Willis L
Watson Clement 2
Watt George
Wilber Melvin
White Samuel
Wickle Harmon
Wilcox Henry
Wiggins Ebenezar
Winegle Henry
Williams Ann A
Wirick William
Wixom Nathan
Woodward Emily
Wilson Miles
Wilcox Silas
Wilkinson Stephen
Wingate Edward B
Williams Susan
Williams Abigal
Whipple Nelson
Wheeler Henretta
Wyhoff Mary S
Weyey Charley B T
Wood Danel
Woeen Lorenzo
Woodworth Lucian
Woolsey Richd
Woolston Hannah
Woodworth P N

Z

Zivley Mr

ELIAS SMITH, P. M.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845—35:3w

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist, begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by *Mr. S. Rigdon*, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, broaches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

TO RENT.

IMMEDIATELY upon shares, a farm containing forty acres, within six miles of Nauvoo, also another lot of thirty eight acres. As rails are wanted, a tenant that could furnish from 12 to 18 hundred would be prefered.

For terms apply to

JOHN WILKIE.

Nauvoo Jan. 1, 1844-35tf

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, will commence running between St. Louis and Bloomington, as soon as navigation opens; leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronise her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

C. ALLEN, Nauvoo

Jan. 1, 1845-35tf.

QUILLS.

A few hundred wild or tame geese quills wanted at this office.

Jany. 1, 1845.

TWO STORES.

DAVID D. YEARSLEY has opened two Stores, one in the building lately occupied by Gen. Joseph Smith as a store, on Water street, the other on Mulholland street, a little east of the Temple, the Keystone Store, where he will accommodate his friends and the public, with *Dry Goods and Groceries* to their hearts desire. A quick "pic" being better than a slow "bit,"—he means to sell cheap for cash and produce.

One man can not do everything, nor have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep a good assortment of *Crockery and Hardware* also.

Being fond of company he wishes all to *call and see.*

Nauvoo Nov. 17, 1844-30-3m

NOTICE—About 6 or 8 thousand good lath wanted immediately. The amount shall be credited on tithing.

WM. CLAYTON,
Recorder.

Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1844-30tf

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open a Select School on Monday the second day of December next, on Knight Street, about three quarters of a mile east of the Temple.

Tuition for Reading and Writing 17 cts. per week.

Geography, Grammer, and Arithmetic, 21 cts. per week.

The higher branches of Mathematics, also, Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., 25 cts.

Tuition to be paid once a month by those who wish to remain in the school.

No reduction made for occasional absence. All kinds of produce, store goods, and even money, (bogus excepted) will be taken for pay.

JESSE HAVEN.

Nauvoo, Nov. 20th, 1844-29-2w.

REMOVAL OF THE NAUVOO SEMINARY.

THE subscriber having removed his school to the large room on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets, is prepared to receive pupils upon his usual terms, his third quarter will commence on Monday, the second day of December. Persons can enter their children at any time during the term, but it is preferable that they should commence at the beginning of the term when possible. Scholars from the country can have their boarding and tuition on very reasonable terms payable in provisions, wood &c., he has engaged the services of two competent female assistants, and hopes by the most unwaried diligence to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.

TERMS OF TUITION,

Per quarter of 60 days.

Spelling, Reading, and Writing,	$2,00
Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography,	2,50
Natural Philosophy,	3,00
Book keeping,	4,00

ELI B. KELSEY.

Nauvoo, Nov. 27. 1844-30-3w

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of Probate of Hancock County, Illinois, on the estate of Hyrum Smith deceased, notifies and requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to the court of Probate of said county, on or before the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for adjustment.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARY SMITH,
Admr. of Hyrum Smith, deceased.

Nauvoo, Nov. 25, 1844-no30-4w.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!!

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-tf.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and Substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d. 1844.

THE GREAT REMEDY

CONSUMPTION, & *Liver complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, croup in children, whooping cough, pains or weakness of the Breasts, Chronic coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs.*

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION

A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of *Prunus Virginiana* or '*wild Cherry Bark*,' approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!—No Deception!

The Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases, the Quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the remedies ever discovered for the diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted that nothing has ever proved as successful as that unrivalled medicine—*Dr. Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry*, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded in the history of Medicine.

Read what it has done!

A Surprising Cure.—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was also afflicted with Consumption in its worst forms, and considered by all her friends, past recovery. A bottle of this Balsam was presented to her, which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, the purchased several bottles for her which relieved her entirely. The same society have purchased over FORTY bottles for persons in indigent circumstances, and positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief.

We, the undersigned, members of the Derbin Benevolent Society of the Methodist church have examined the above statement of Mrs. Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in all respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr. Wistar's remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEO. MILLER,
ELIZABETH JACOBS,
THOMAS COOMBS,
MARY GARDNER.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benj'n. Phelps 76 Chesnut street, St. Louis, *Mo.* The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Nov 13-29-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,
No. 76 Chesnut Street,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR
ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES,

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balsam of wild cherry
Rev. I. Covert's balm of life
Humphrey's Pile ointment
Dr Williamson's pain soother
Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills
Sappington's pills
Dr Starkweather's hepatic elixir
Dr Halsted's magnetic remedies
Bristol's sarsaparilia
Fridley's tetter ointment
Fahnestock's vermifuge
Jew David's or Hebrew plaster
Dr Halsted's brisk pills

Nov 13-29-3m

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

In all its various branches; and having employed skillfull, and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

PRICES.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	whole	bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	hf	bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	hf	bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N, B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON,
Temple Recorder.

August 7th 1844-tf

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lasitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittant fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbergo, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community

☞ A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the *Times and Seasons*, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumns complete.

BOOTS &c.

A LARGE quantity of English Boots &c. for sale at this office. Grain, Flour, Hides, and even cash, accepted in payment. Warm feet, warm friends, and wisdom, are very convenient, and so is 'change,' even in trade. TRY.

Nauvoo, Sept. 25, 1844. no22-tf.

A. W. BABBITT,
Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.

Oct. 9, 1844-23tf

ACCEPTABLE

ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

TEMPLE.

"Milk as well as Meat"

Some good milch cows are wanted on tithing for the Temple. The Saints have done well in bringing in many good things and they will do more good by answering this call promptly.

WM. CLAYTON,
Clerk for Trustees. &c.

Nov. 6-tf.

ALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned makes and keeps constantly on hand the above article, which he will warrant to keep through the winter, at the reduced price of six dollars per barrel. Families supplied on reasonable terms. All kinds of country produce taken in pay.

LEONARD SCHUSSLER.

Nov. 6-3m.

WANTED

100 CORDS of wood, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE:

MRS. HALL,
STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER,
Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.
TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house. June 19-12tf